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Oh et al.

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(54) **METHOD, APPARATUS, AND MEDICAL IMAGING SYSTEM FOR SEGMENTING IMAGE OF OBJECT FROM IMAGE OF ORGAN**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method, an apparatus, a computer readable recording medium, and a medical imaging system are provided for segmenting an image of an object from an image of an organ. The method includes: generating a reference model of the object by using a priori knowledge related to the object of the organ; determining whether the first image includes a first area in which a shape of the object is unidentified; and in response to determining that the first image excludes the first area, segmenting a second image of the object from the first image, and in response to determining that the first image includes the first area, estimating a progression direction of the first area from the reference model to segment the second image from the first image.

19 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets

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G06T 7/00 (2006.01)
G06T 7/60 (2006.01)

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CPC **G06T 7/0081** (2013.01); **G06T 7/0093** (2013.01); **G06T 7/0097** (2013.01); **G06T 7/60** (2013.01); **G06T 2207/10081** (2013.01); **G06T 2207/10088** (2013.01); **G06T 2207/30056** (2013.01)

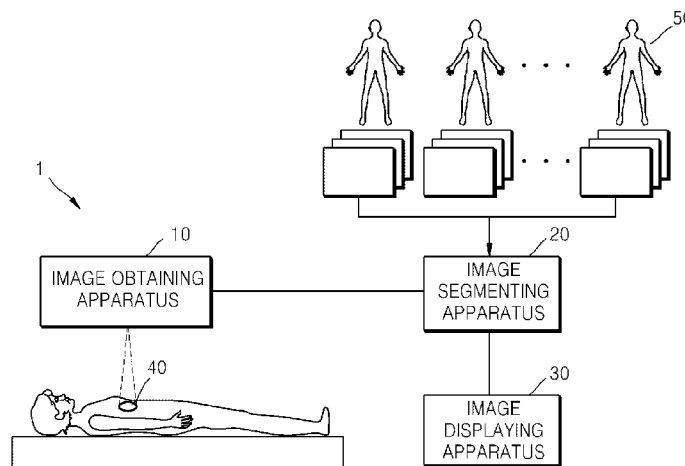


FIG. 1

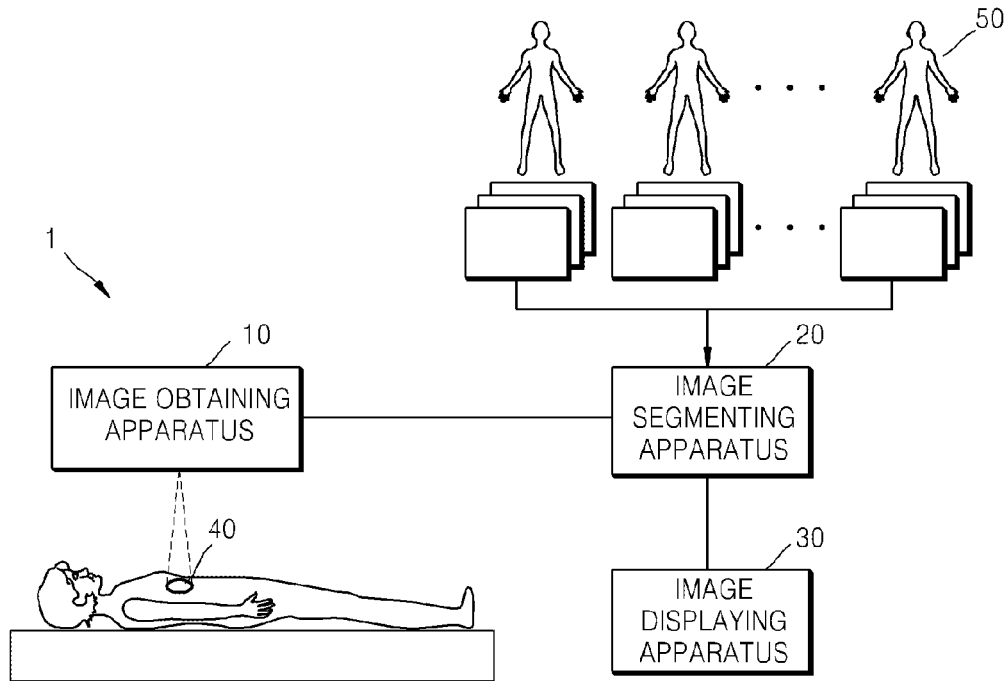


FIG. 2

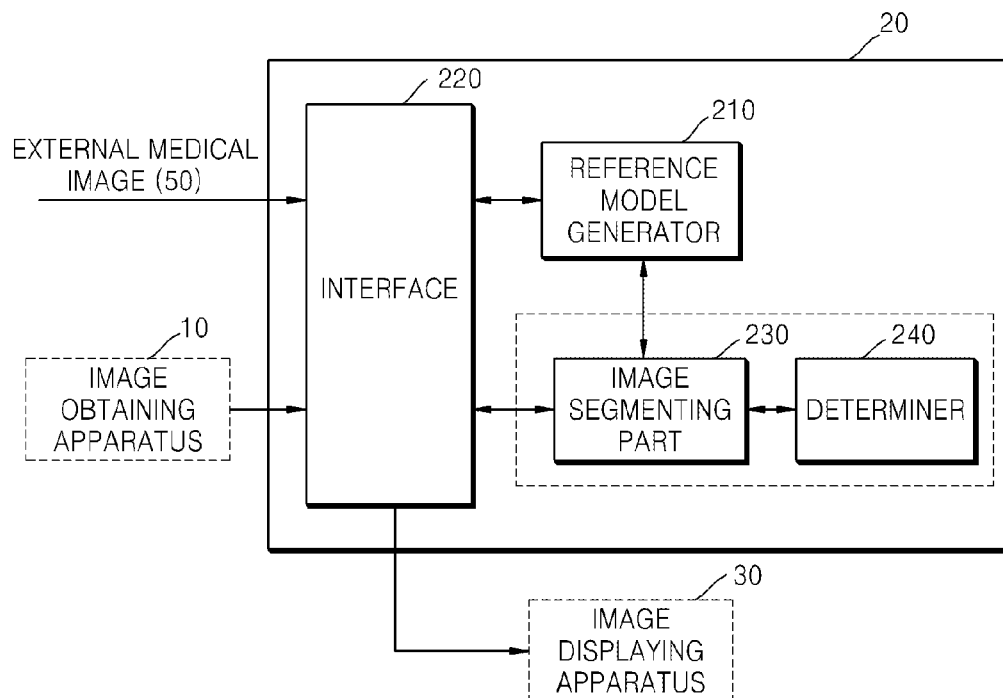


FIG. 3

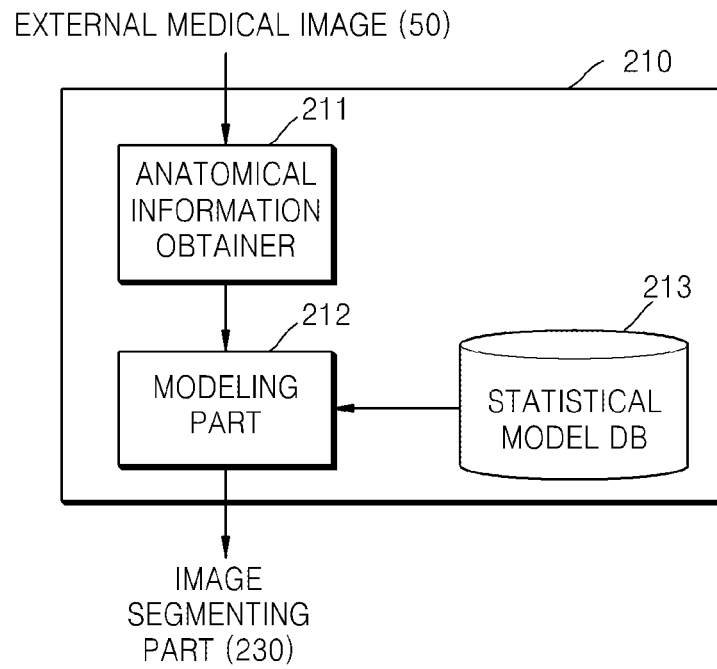


FIG. 4

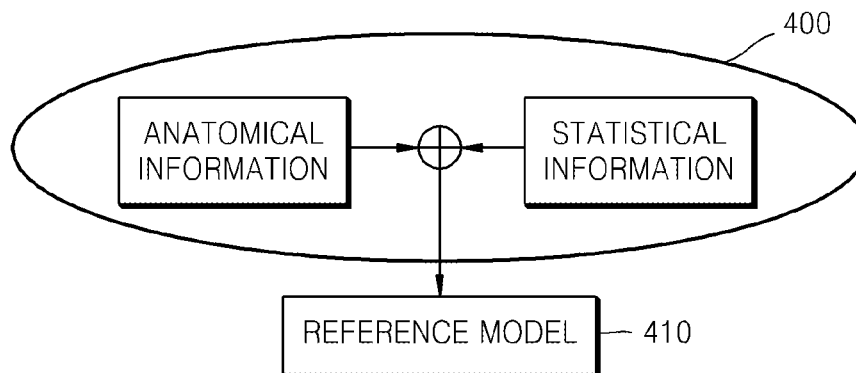


FIG. 5A

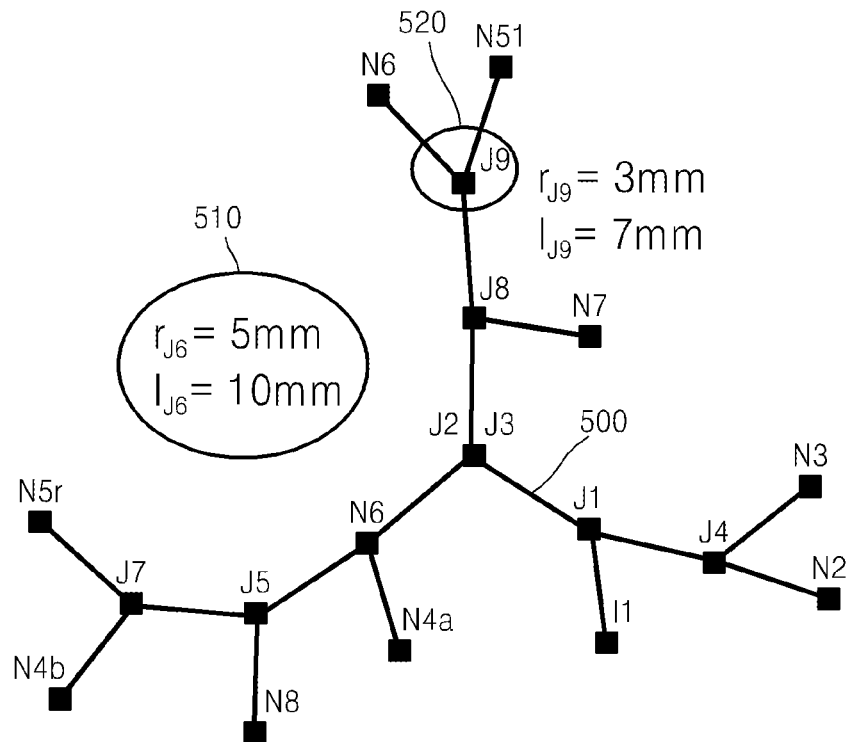


FIG. 5B

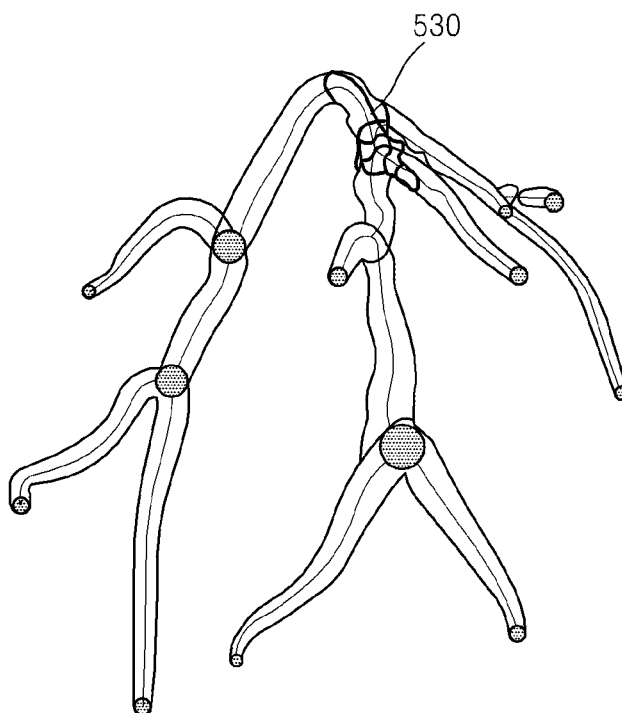


FIG. 6

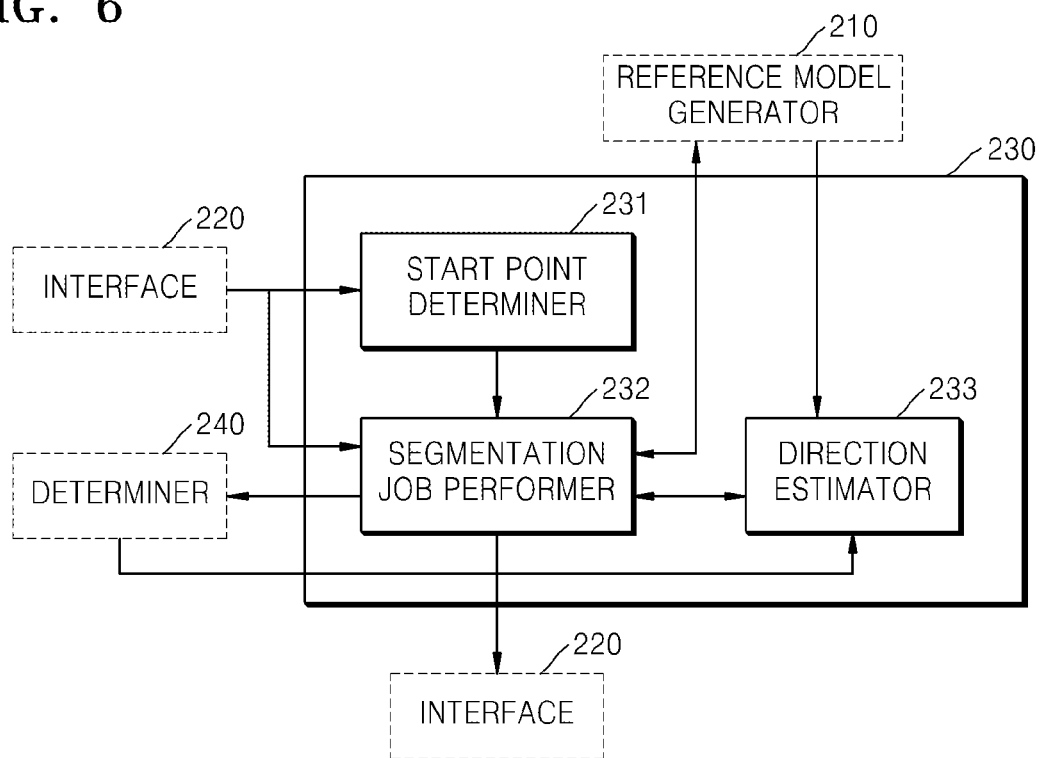


FIG. 7

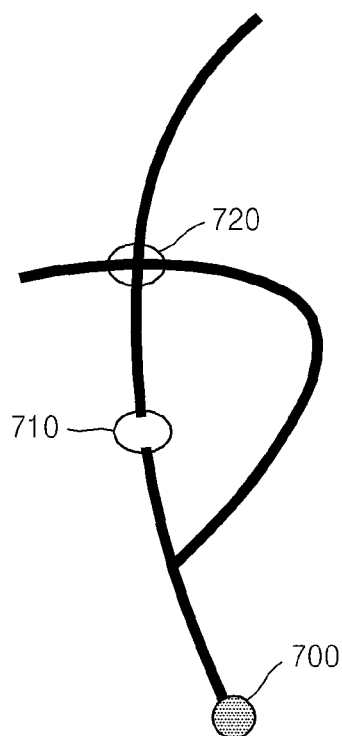


FIG. 8

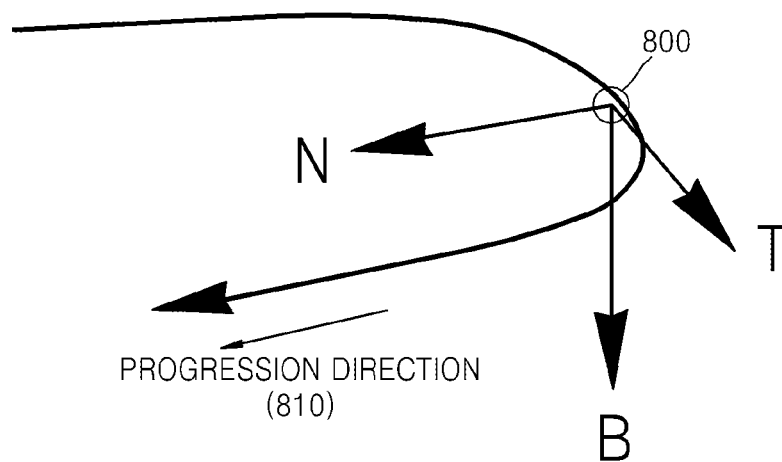


FIG. 9

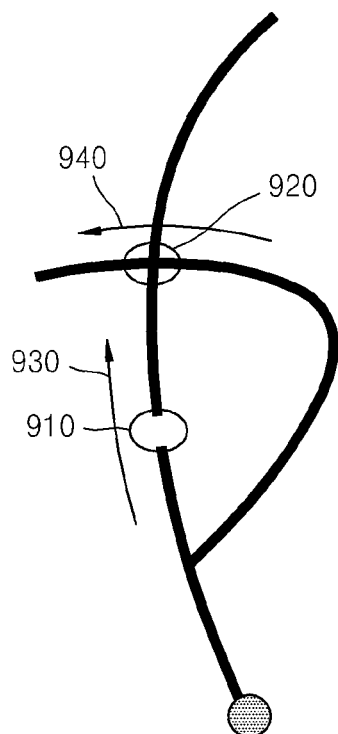
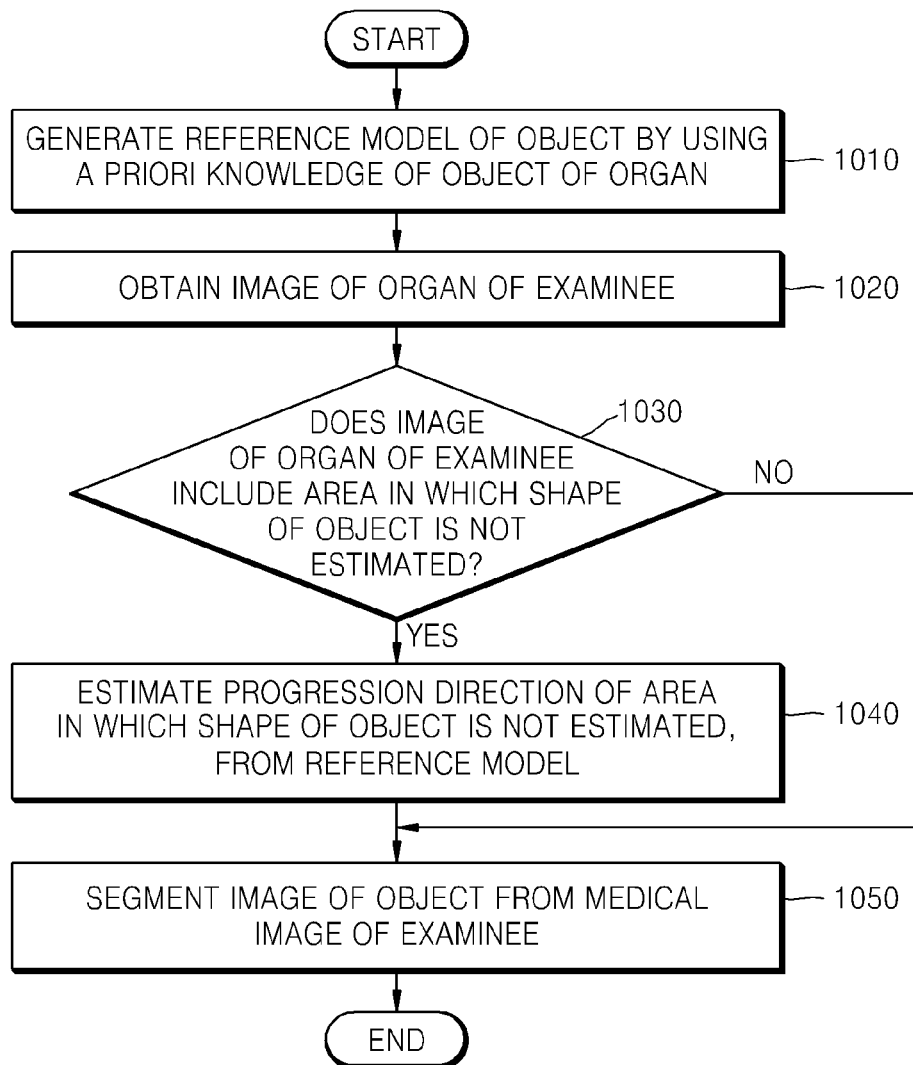


FIG. 10



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METHOD, APPARATUS, AND MEDICAL IMAGING SYSTEM FOR SEGMENTING IMAGE OF OBJECT FROM IMAGE OF ORGAN

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119 (a) of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0123092, filed on Nov. 1, 2012, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

The following description relates to a method, a computer-readable storage medium, an apparatus, and a medical imaging system for segmenting an image of an object from an image of an organ.

2. Description of the Related Art

For patient-specific organ modeling, necessary information may be obtained from a medical image of the patient such as a computed tomography (CT) image or a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) image. This process, which isolates an object from pictures of an organ, is referred to as a segmentation. For this image segmentation, methods of segmenting an image of a desired object from an image of an organ based on a known shape of the organ or directly segmenting an object from an image of an organ of a patient by a user have been used. Additionally, methods of using well-known shapes of organs have been used.

It is difficult to segment a complicated organ that has a tree structure such as a liver or a blood vessel of a kidney. This task is difficult because of the complexity of shapes of organs, and also because information about organs disappears or overlaps with one another due to problems related to resolution, timing requirements, and/or other characteristics of medical imaging apparatuses. Nevertheless, various segmentation methods have been proposed to provide operational solutions to these problems due to the importance of imaging organs such as blood vessels.

However, in currently existing approaches, factors such as the disappearance of information about items such as blood vessels or the like or issues related to overlapping parts is not considered, and hence such information is not automatically used to help address the problems discussed above.

SUMMARY

In a general aspect, there is provided a method for segmenting an image of an object from an image of an organ with precision. In another general aspect, a computer-readable storage medium is provided for segmenting an image of an object from an image of an organ with precision, the computer-readable storage comprising instructions to cause a computer to execute the method. In yet another general aspect an apparatus is provided for segmenting an image of an object from an image of an organ with precision. In yet another general aspect, a medical imaging system is provided for segmenting an image of an object from an image of an organ with precision.

According to an aspect of the present invention, a method of segmenting an image of an object from an image of an organ of an examinee may include: generating a reference model of the object by using a priori knowledge related to the

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object of the organ; determining whether a first image of the organ comprises a first area in which a shape of the object is unidentified; in response to determining that the first image excludes the first area, segmenting a second image of the object from the first image; and in response to determining that the first image comprises the first area, estimating a progression direction of the first area from the reference model to segment a second image of the object from the first image.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a computer readable recording medium may record thereon a program to execute the method in a computer.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus to segment an image of an object from an image of an organ may include: a reference model generator configured to generate a reference model of the object by using a priori knowledge related to the object of the organ; a determiner configured to determine whether a first image of the organ comprises a first area in which a shape of the object is unidentified; and an image segmenting part configured to segment a second image of the object from the first image in response to determining that the first image excludes the first area and to estimate a progression direction of the first area from the reference model to segment the second image from the first image in response to determining that the first image comprises the first area.

Other features and aspects may be apparent from the following detailed description, the drawings, and the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a system configured to segment an image of object from an image of an organ, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an image segmenting apparatus, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a reference model generator, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating a method of generating a reference model, according to an embodiment.

FIGS. 5A and 5B are diagrams illustrating a reference model, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating an image segmenting part, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating a first area in which a shape of an object is not estimated, according to an embodiment.

FIGS. 8 and 9 are diagrams illustrating a method of estimating a progression direction of an area in which a shape of an object is not estimated, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart illustrating a method of segmenting an image of an object from an image of an organ, according to an embodiment.

Throughout the drawings and the detailed description, unless otherwise described, the same drawing reference numerals will be understood to refer to the same elements, features, and structures. The relative size and depiction of these elements may be exaggerated for clarity, illustration, and convenience.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following detailed description is provided to assist the reader in gaining a comprehensive understanding of the methods, apparatuses, and/or systems described herein. Accordingly, various changes, modifications, and equivalents of the systems, apparatuses and/or methods described herein will be suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. Also, descrip-

tions of well-known functions and constructions may be omitted for increased clarity and conciseness.

Throughout the drawings and the detailed description, the same reference numerals refer to the same elements. The drawings may not be to scale, and the relative size, proportions, and depiction of elements in the drawings may be exaggerated for clarity, illustration, and convenience.

The features described herein may be embodied in different forms, and are not to be construed as being limited to the examples described herein. Rather, the examples described herein have been provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will convey the full scope of the disclosure to one of ordinary skill in the art.

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a system 1 configured to segment an image of object from an image of an organ, according to an embodiment. The system 1 includes an image obtaining apparatus 10, an image segmenting apparatus 20, and an image displaying apparatus 30.

The image obtaining apparatus 10 obtains an image, hereinafter referred to as a medical image of an examinee, of an organ 40 of an examinee that includes an object. The object may include a tube-shaped tissue among tissues forming the organ 40, and the tube-shaped tissue may include combinations of main streams and one or more branches. For example, if the organ 40 is a liver of an examinee, the tube-shaped tissue included in the object may be blood vessels distributed in the liver. However, embodiments are not limited to this example, and as other examples, any tissue having a tubular shape including a lymphatic gland, a bile duct, or the like may correspond to the object.

For example, the medical image of the examinee may include an image from which anatomical information is easily derived. Such anatomical information of the organ 40 may include a shape, a contour, or an internal characteristic of the organ 40, e.g., a distribution characteristic of the blood vessels, or the like. The medical image of the examinee may be a computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) image but is not limited thereto. For example, other scans such as x-rays or ultrasound scans may be used in certain embodiments as an alternative or supplemental sources of a medical image of the examinee. Thus, image obtaining apparatus 10 may be a medical imaging scanner, such as a CT scanner or an MRI scanner that is able to produce a medical image of the organ 40. Such scanners may be disposed, for example, above, below, to one side of, or around the examinee when obtaining the image. Additionally, such scanners may use radiation of various sorts, in combination with a variety of radiation detectors and receivers, in order to produce images based on emitting radiation, having the radiation be incident upon the examinee, and generating images based on the characteristics of the radiation received by the radiation receivers after having passed through the examinee's body. Image obtaining apparatus 10 may also include protective elements, such as a lead sheet, in order to protect parts of examinee's body from being subjected to radiation in a way that could overexpose the examinee to unnecessary radiation.

As discussed, different technologies produce medical images with different characteristics. However, the image obtaining apparatus 10 may produce images of the organ 40 that can be processed by other portions of embodiments to segment in order to segment an object included in the organ 40. The image obtaining apparatus 10 transmits the medical image of the examinee to the image segmenting apparatus 20.

The image segmenting apparatus 20 receives the medical image of the examinee from the image obtaining apparatus 10. The medical image may be a digital image in a standard

graphics format, such as JPEG, GIF, TIFF, PNG, and the like. After receiving the medical image, the image segmenting apparatus 20 segments the image of the object to isolate it from the picture of the organ 40. By segmenting the medical image, the image segmenting apparatus 20 produces an image of the tube-shaped tissue from the medical image. For example, the image segmenting apparatus 20 may receive images, hereinafter referred to as external medical images 50, of organs 40 of a plurality of persons to generate a reference model which is a standardized model of an object. The external medical images 50 are intended to provide a compilation of medical images 50 that can be used to generate a reference model of organs 40 to help isolate objects within or attached to those organs.

Thus, the external medical images 50 provide views of organs 40, such that they act as examples that can be used as a standard with which to compare the medical image of the examinee. For example, by comparing the medical image of the examinee to medical images of analogous portions of organs 40 within a patient population, it becomes possible for some embodiments to be able to hypothesize about the location of such portions of organs 40 in the medical image of the examinee. Such hypothesizing is performed based on the reference model.

Accordingly, the image segmenting apparatus 20 may segment the image of the object from the medical image of the examinee from the image obtaining apparatus 10. The image segmenting apparatus 20 may update the reference model with reference to the segmented image of the object. Then, the image segmenting apparatus 20 transmits the segmented image of the object to the image displaying apparatus 30. The detailed operation of the image segmenting apparatus 20 will be described later with reference to the attached drawings.

The image displaying apparatus 30 receives the image of the object from the image segmenting apparatus 20 and displays the image of the object on a screen. For example, the screen may be a local monitor that displays the image of the object for viewing by a user. It will be recognized that the image displaying apparatus 30 may be based on the use of a wide variety of display technologies. The role of the image displaying apparatus 30 is to provide visual access to the results of segmenting the medical image.

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an image segmenting apparatus 20, according to an embodiment. The image segmenting apparatus 20 includes a reference model generator 210, an interface 220, an image segmenting part 230, and a determiner 240.

Only elements related to the present embodiment are illustrated in the image segmenting apparatus 20 of FIG. 2. Therefore, it will be understood by ordinary ones in the art that other general-purpose elements may be further included besides the elements of FIG. 2. The image segmenting apparatus 20 of FIG. 2 may correspond to one processor or a plurality of processors. As shown in FIG. 2, the image segmenting part 230 and the determiner 240 may be separate processors, but may alternatively operate using one processor. Furthermore, the image segmenting part 230 may be an image segmenting processor, an image segmentor or controller.

The reference model generator 210 generates a reference model of the object to be segmented from the medical image by using a priori knowledge of the object included in the organ 40. Such a priori knowledge is knowledge about the object to be found that is known, in advance, without the need for additional experimentation or accumulation of evidence.

In embodiments, the a priori knowledge of the object that is used may include anatomical information related to the object, statistical information related to the object, or a com-

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ination thereof. However, these are only examples of a priori knowledge, and other appropriate a priori knowledge may be used in order to generate a reference model of the object. For example, the reference model generator **210** may generate the reference model by using the statistical information of the object and the external medical images **50** received via the interface **220**. Here, the external medical images **50** include images indicating the organ **40** including its relationship with the object contained within or attached to it for a plurality of human bodies obtained through previous medical practice. Here, the plurality of human bodies may include only bodies of a plurality of persons other than the examinee or may include bodies of a plurality of persons including the examinee. The external medical images **50** may include images from which the anatomical information of the organ **40** being considered is easily analyzed. For example, as discussed above, the external medical images **50** may be CT or MRI images but are not limited thereto.

The reference model generator **210** transmits data about the generated reference model, once it has been generated, to the image segmenting part **230**. The reference model generator **210** may also update the reference model with reference to the image segmentation produced by the image segmenting part **230**. More details about the operation of the reference model generator **210** will be described later with reference to FIGS. 3-5B.

The interface **220** obtains the image of the organ **40** of the examinee. For example, the interface **220** may receive the image of the organ **40** of the examinee from the image obtaining apparatus **10** and transmit the image of the organ **40** to the image segmenting part **230**. Here, the interface **220** may be a unit to receive an input of data, a unit to send an output of data, or a unit to otherwise transmit information to a user through other units.

The interface **220** transmits the external medical image **50** received from an appropriate external source to the reference model generator **210**. The interface **220** may also optionally receive an image of the reference model from the reference model generator **210**, transmit the image of the reference model to the image displaying apparatus **30**, and display the image of the reference model. The interface **220** may also receive the image of the object segmented from the image of the organ **40** of the examinee from the image segmenting part **230**, transmit the image of the object segmented from the image of the organ **40** to the image displaying apparatus **30**, and display the image of the object segmented from the image of the organ **40**.

The interface **220** may transmit additional information input by the user, when the image segmenting part **20** segments the image, to the reference model generator **210** or the image segmenting part **230**. This additional information may subsequently be used by the reference model generator **210** or the image segmenting part **230** to facilitate the performance of their functionality.

The determiner **240** determines whether the medical image of the organ **40** of the examinee includes a first area corresponding to an area in which a shape of the object is not identified. For example, the determiner **240** may determine whether the image of the organ **40** includes the first area when the image segmenting part **230** segments the image of the object from the image of the organ **40** of the examinee.

In response to determining that the image of the organ **40** does not include the first area, the image segmenting part **230** segments the image of the object from the image of the organ **40** of the examinee. In this scenario, no area in which the shape of the object is not identified is present, so it is possible to segment the object. In response to determining that the

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image of the organ **40** includes the first area, the image segmenting part **230** estimates a progression direction of the area in which the shape of the object is not estimated, from the reference model to segment the image of the object from the image of the organ **40** of the examinee. In this scenario, it becomes relevant to use special techniques to determine how to segment the object, even though there are issues which make it more difficult to segment the object.

For example, if the image segmenting part **230** receives information that the image of the organ **40** includes the first area, from the determiner **240** when segmenting the image of the object from the image of the organ **40** of the examinee, the image segmenting part **230** may estimate the progression direction of the first area from the reference model to segment the image of the object. As discussed above, in this case ordinary image segmentation techniques are insufficient due to the presence of the first area which complicates the segmentation task because there is an area in which a shape of the object is not identified. If the image segmenting part **230** receives information about that the image of the organ **40** does not include the first area, from the determiner **240** when segmenting the image of the object from the image of the organ **40** of the examinee, the image segmenting part **230** segments the image of the object from the image of the organ **40** of the examinee. Here, due to the absence of the first area, the image segmenting is not as complicated because there is not a first area in which special techniques for segmenting are required. A detailed operation of the image segmenting part **230** will be described later with reference to FIGS. 6-9.

As described above, the image segmenting part **230** refers to the reference model to segment the image of the object from the image of the organ **40** of the examinee. Therefore, the image segmenting part **230** may provide a way to more precisely segment the image of the object from the image of the organ **40** of the examinee.

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating the reference model generator **210**, according to an embodiment. The reference model generator **210** includes an anatomical information obtainer **211**, a modeling part **212**, and a statistical model database (DB) **213**. Only elements related to the present embodiment are illustrated in the reference model generator **210** of FIG. 3. Therefore, it will be understood by ordinary ones in the art that other general-purpose elements may be further included besides of the elements of FIG. 3. Additionally, in addition to being supplemented by other elements, it is possible to use other elements to substitute for one or more of the elements provided in FIG. 3. The reference model generator **210** of FIG. 3 may implement its functionality using one processor or a plurality of processors.

The anatomical information obtainer **211** obtains anatomical information related to the object to be segmented from each of the external medical images **50** received from the interface **220**. In detail, since perspectives of the whole shape of the organ **40**, including the object to be segmented, appear in the external medical images **50**, the anatomical information obtainer **211** extracts the anatomical information of the object from the external medical images **50**. When the anatomical information obtainer **211** obtains the anatomical information, an opinion of a user, e.g., an opinion of a medical expert, information related to an object disclosed in documents, information obtained from a medical image of another person, etc., may be input and used from an external source and received via the interface **220**.

The anatomical information obtainer **211** combines the anatomical information, obtained as has just been discussed from the external medical images **50**, to calculate average anatomical information for the object. Particularly, if the

object has its own characteristics, individuals may have different individual anatomical information. However, differences between the different pieces of individual anatomical information are not anticipated to be great as similar objects from similar organs are being accumulated. Therefore, an average of the anatomical information obtained from the external medical images **50** may be calculated and used to generate the reference model. The anatomical information obtainer **211** transmits the calculated anatomical information to the modeling part **212** for use in generating the reference model.

The statistical model DB **213** may store data indicating statistical information related to the object and transmit the stored data to the modeling part **212**. Here, the statistical information may include information about lengths and radii of main streams and of one or more branches constituting the object obtained from previous medical practices, positions and the number of diverging points of other branches diverging from the main streams or the branches, etc. The statistical information, thus, generally includes descriptive information about the geometry and configuration that would be expected of the object, based on analysis of similar objects from similar past scenarios.

FIG. **4** is a diagram illustrating a method of generating a reference model, according to an embodiment.

Referring to FIGS. **3-4**, the modeling part **212** generates a reference model **410** by using a priori knowledge **400** of an object. Here, the a priori knowledge **400** of the object may include anatomical information received from the anatomical information obtainer **211** and statistical information received from the statistical model DB **213** or a combination thereof. However, other embodiments may use only anatomical information or statistical information, but not both. Also, embodiments may supplement the anatomical information or statistical information with additional a priori information about the object.

FIGS. **5A** and **5B** are views illustrating a reference model, according to an embodiment.

Referring to FIG. **5A**, the modeling part **212** generates a reference model to display statistical information **510** of an object in a whole shape **500** of the object obtained from the anatomical information of the object. More specifically, in FIG. **5A**, a tree shape formed of combinations of lines refers to the whole shape **500** of the object. Square-shaped points **520** refer to bifurcation points of main streams or branches. The statistical information **510** displayed adjacent to the whole shape **500** of the object refers to lengths and radii of the main streams or the branches. The statistical information **510** provides information about the configuration of the object that can be used to develop a geometric model of the object.

Referring to FIGS. **5A** and **5B**, the modeling part **212** may combine the whole shape **500** of the object obtained from the anatomical information of the object with the statistical information **510** of the object to generate a reference model **530** having a volume on which a length or a thickness of the object is reflected. As shown in FIG. **5B**, such a reference model **530** may model both the shape of branches of the object and how wide the branches are.

Referring to FIG. **3** again, the modeling part **212** transmits the generated reference model **530** to the image segmenting part **230**. By using the reference model **530**, image segmenting part **230** can compare the reference model **530** to the medical image from the examinee, and use the reference model **530** to help identify the desired object when segmenting the medical image.

FIG. **6** is a diagram illustrating the image segmenting part **230**, according to an embodiment. The image segmenting part **230** includes a start point determiner **231**, a segmentation job performer **232**, and a direction estimator **233**. Only elements related to the present embodiment are illustrated in the image segmenting part **230** of FIG. **6**. Additionally, in addition to being supplemented by other elements, it is possible to use other elements to substitute for one or more of the elements provided in FIG. **3**. Also, the image segmenting part **230** of FIG. **6** may implement its functionality using one processor or a plurality of processors.

The start point determiner **231** receives the medical image of the examinee from the interface **220** and determines a start point from the medical image of the examinee. Here, the start point refers to a point at which the image of the object starts separating from the other parts of the medical image of the examinee. The start point is an arbitrary point of a part of the medical image of the examinee indicating the object. The start point may be selected as a point at which the object is the most readily visually identified in the medical image of the examinee.

For example, if the medical image of the examinee is a CT image obtained by capturing an image of the liver of a patient, a vena cava inferior that is readily visually determined from the image of the liver may be established as the start point. The start point may be directly determined from the medical image of the examinee by a user, e.g., a medical expert, or may be automatically determined by the start point determiner **231** without an intervention of the user. The start point determiner **231** transmits data about a position of the determined start point to the segmentation job performer **232**.

The segmentation job performer **232** segments the image of the object from the medical image of the examinee received from the interface **220** by using the data about the position of the start point received from the start point determiner **231** and the reference model received from the reference model generator **210**. More specifically, the segmentation job performer **232** may segment the image of the object from the medical image of the examinee by using information derived from the reference model based in combination with the position of the start point of the medical image of the examinee.

For example, suppose that the medical image of the examinee is an image of the liver of the examinee, the object is blood vessels distributed in the liver, and the reference model does not include a hepatic portal vein. In this situation, an image of blood vessels contained in the liver, will not segment out a hepatic portal vein because the hepatic portal vein is not included in the reference model. Here, the information of the reference model may refer to a length and a diameter of a main stream, lengths and diameters of branches, or the like but is not limited thereto. For example, with respect to the previous example of blood vessels in a liver, the reference model may characterize the geometry and structure of those blood vessels.

The reference model generator **210** updates the reference model based upon the image of the object segmented from the medical image of the examinee by the segmentation job performer **232**. Because the segmentation job performer **232** uses existing data to segment the object in the medical image of examinee, it is able to provide information from the present segmentation process for use in future segmentation efforts. For example, the segmentation job performer **232** may transmit the anatomical information or statistical information of the object obtained in the process of segmenting the image of the object from the medical image of the examinee, to the reference model generator **210**. The reference model genera-

tor **210** may update the reference model by using the anatomical or statistical information received from the segmentation job performer **232**.

Specifically, since the reference model is a standardized model of the object, a discrepancy may occur between a priori knowledge of an object obtainable from the reference model, e.g., anatomical information or statistical information of the object that has been considered from the beginning, and the actual, empirical anatomical information or the statistical information of the object of the examinee that is revealed when the medical image of the organ **40** is actually segmented. For example, if the object is a blood vessel distributed in a liver, a predetermined discrepancy may occur between a length or a radius of a blood vessel derived from the reference model and a length or a radius of the blood vessel that is actually distributed in the liver of the examinee. Therefore, the reference model generator **210** may update the reference model with reference to the image of the object segmented from the medical image of the examinee to generate the reference model on which a characteristic of the object of the examinee is reflected and better reflect real-world circumstances related to how objects are shaped.

Referring to FIGS. **2** and **6**, if the determiner **240** determines that the first area in which the shape of the object is not estimated exists, the segmentation job performer **232** transmits information about the first area to the direction estimator **233**. This information about the first area will subsequently allow the direction estimator **233** to deduce information about the first area in a way that segmentation can occur even when it is not immediately apparent what the shape of the first area is. Here, an example of an area in which a shape of an object is not estimated will be described later with reference to FIG. **7**.

FIG. **7** is a diagram illustrating a first area in which a shape of an object is not estimated, according to an embodiment.

Referring to FIG. **7**, the first area is an area **710** in which information about an object is lost or an area **720** in which two or more ones of branches forming the object overlap with each other. A circular point **700** of FIG. **7** refers to a start point corresponding to the object.

Referring to FIG. **6** again, the direction estimator **233** analyzes a characteristic of the first area by using information about the area in which the shape of the object is not estimated and the reference model received from the reference model generator **210**. Here, the information about the area is received from the determiner **240**. The direction estimator **233** also estimates a progression direction of the first area by using the analyzed characteristic. Here the progression direction of the first area may refer to a direction in which the segmentation job performer **232** segments an image of the first area from the medical image of the examinee.

More specifically, the direction estimator **233** defines an area of the medical image of the examinee corresponding to the first area in the reference model. The direction estimator **233** calculates a curvature or torsion degree of the area defined in the reference model. Here, the curvature or torsion degree is calculated based on the shape of the object as it appears in the reference model. The curvature refers to the rate of change of the curve's unit tangent vector, and the torsion refers to the rate of change of the curve's osculating plane. By making these calculations, the direction estimator **233** is able to infer how to segment the object, even if the object is not entirely visible.

For example, if the object is the blood vessels distributed in the liver, the direction estimator **233** may define the area corresponding to the first area in the reference model and calculate a curvature or torsion degree in a centerline of the

blood vessels constituting the defined area of the reference model. Here, a detailed algorithm to calculate the curvature or torsion degree may be used.

FIGS. **8** and **9** are views illustrating a method of estimating a progression direction of an area in which a shape of an object is not estimated, according to an embodiment.

The direction estimator **233** estimates the progression direction of the first area according to Equation 1 below by using the calculated curvature and/or torsion degree.

$$\begin{bmatrix} T' \\ N' \\ B' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} O & K & O \\ -K & O & \tau \\ O & -\tau & O \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T \\ N \\ B \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

Referring to FIG. **8**, in Equation 1 above, K denotes a curvature at a point **800** of the first area, and τ denotes a torsion degree at the point **800**. Also, T denotes a unit tangent vector at the point **800**, N denotes a unit normal vector at the point, and B denotes a unit double normal vector. If T', N', and B' deduced from the calculation result of Equation 1 above are combined, a progression direction **810** of the point **800** is obtained.

A formula relating the unit tangent vector, the unit normal vector, and the unit double normal vector is presented in Equation 2. Also, the unit tangent vector, the unit normal vector, and the unit double normal vector are perpendicular to one another as shown in FIG. **8**.

$$B = T \times N \quad \text{Equation 2}$$

Referring to FIG. **6** again, the direction estimator **233** transmits information about the estimated progression direction to the segmentation job performer **232**. The segmentation job performer **232** segments the image of the first area by using the received information.

For example, referring to FIG. **9**, if a medical image of an examinee includes an area **910** in which information about an object is lost, the segmentation job performer **232** receives information about an estimated progression direction **930** from the direction estimator **233** and segments an image in response to the progression direction **930**.

Although the medical image of the examinee includes an area in which the information about the object is lost, the segmentation job performer **232** may segment a completed image of the object from the medical image of the examinee through this process, by using the determined progression direction **930** to provide missing information that allows completed segmentation.

Referring to FIG. **9**, if the medical image of the examinee includes an area **920** in which at least two or more ones of branches forming the object overlap with each other, the segmentation job performer **232** receives information about a progression direction **940** from the direction estimator **233** and segments an image in response to the progression direction **940**.

The segmentation job performer **232** may segment an image of an area in which pieces of information overlap with each other from the medical image of the examinee. Therefore, although the medical image of the examinee includes an area in which at least two or more single branches forming the object overlap with each other, the segmentation job performer **232** may segment a completed image of the object from the medical image of the examinee through this process.

Referring to FIG. **6** again, the segmentation job performer **232** may segment the image of the object from the medical image of the examinee according to the progression direction

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930 or the progression 940 of FIG. 9 estimated by the direction estimator 233 with reference to information of the reference model. As discussed above, the progression direction 930 and the progression direction 940 provide information that allows the segmentation job performer 232 to do its job. The information of the reference model may include a length or a radius of the object in the reference model.

In some situations, if a discrepancy occurs in the progression direction 930 or the progression direction 940 estimated by the direction estimator 233, the image of the object segmented from the medical image of the examinee by the segmentation job performer 232 may be different from the real shape of the object. Nevertheless, the segmentation job performer 232 may segment the image of the object with reference to the information provided by the reference model.

More specifically, if information about the image of the object segmented in response to the progression direction 930 or the progression direction 940 of FIG. 9 estimated by the direction estimator 233 has a value greater than or equal to a predetermined error value with the information of the reference model, the segmentation job performer 232 stops segmenting the image of the object. Here, the predetermined error value may be directly input by a user through the interface 220 with reference to the information of the reference model or may be automatically determined by the segmentation job performer 232 without the need for an intervention of the user. This error value determination process, which occurs in some embodiments, is important because it helps to identify situations where the a priori knowledge used to assemble the reference model is sufficiently different from the empirical evidence that it may be worth reviewing whether using the reference model is helpful or not.

As described above, the segmentation job performer 232 may segment the image of the object based on the information of the reference model to prevent the image of the object from being segmented from the medical image of the examinee in another path. Assuming that the reference model does not exceed an error threshold, as was just discussed, using the reference model as part of the operation of segmentation job performer 232 will generally improve the final results of the segmentation.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart illustrating a method of segmenting an image of an object from an image of an organ, according to an embodiment. Referring to FIG. 10, the method includes operations processed in time series in the image segmenting apparatus 20 of FIGS. 1 through 3 and 7 and the system 1 for segmenting the image of the object. Therefore, although not repeated hereinafter, the above descriptions related to the image segmenting apparatus 20 or the system 1 shown in FIGS. 1-3 and 7 are also applicable to the method of FIG. 10.

In operation 1010, the reference model generator 210 generates a reference model of the object by using a priori knowledge of the object included in the organ.

In operation 1020, the interface 220 obtains an image of the organ of an examinee.

In operation 1030, the determiner 240 determines whether the image of the organ of the examinee includes an area in which a shape of the object is not estimated. If it is determined in operation 1030 that the image of the organ of the examinee includes the area, the process goes to operation 1040. If it is determined in operation 1030 that the image of the organ of the examinee does not include the area, the process goes to operation 1050.

In operation 1040, the direction estimator 233 estimates a progression direction of the area from the reference model.

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In operation 1050, the segmentation job performer 232 segments an image of the object from the image of the organ of the examinee.

As described above, according to the method of segmenting the image of the object from the image of the organ, the segmentation job of the image is automatically performed by the image segmenting apparatus 20 without an intervention of a user. Therefore, a segmentation speed of the image may be further increased than in a method of segmenting an image of an object from a medical image of an examinee by a user.

Also, the image segmenting apparatus 20 may segment the image of the organ from a medical image of the examinee by using anatomical information of the image of the organ to further precisely segment the image of the object.

In addition, the image segmenting apparatus 20 may segment the image of the object with reference to the reference model. Therefore, the image segmenting apparatus 20 may segment the image of the object from the medical image of the examinee regardless of which type of medical image is being used or whether the medical image includes an unclear part.

As described above, according to the one or more of the above embodiments of the present invention, even if information about an object is insufficient in an image of an organ, a lost part may be recovered by using information that characterizes a reference model of the object. Therefore, an image of the object may be precisely segmented from the image of the organ.

The units described herein may be implemented using hardware components. For example, hardware components may include microphones, amplifiers, band-pass filters, audio to digital converters, and processing devices. A processing device may be implemented using one or more general-purpose or special purpose computers, such as, for example, a processor, a controller and an arithmetic logic unit, a digital signal processor, a microcomputer, a field programmable array, a programmable logic unit, a microprocessor or any other device capable of responding to and executing instructions in a defined manner. The processing device may run an operating system (OS) and one or more software applications that run on the OS. The processing device also may access, store, manipulate, process, and create data in response to execution of the software. For purpose of simplicity, the description of a processing device is used as singular; however, one skilled in the art will appreciate that a processing device may include multiple processing elements and multiple types of processing elements. For example, a processing device may include multiple processors or a processor and a controller. In addition, different processing configurations are possible, such as parallel processors.

The non-transitory computer readable recording medium may include any data storage device that can store data which can be thereafter read by a computer system or processing device. Examples of the computer readable recording medium include read-only memory (ROM), random-access memory (RAM), CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, floppy disks, optical data storage devices. For example, RAM may include static RAM (SRAM) or dynamic RAM (DRAM). Also, functional programs, codes, and code segments for accomplishing the example embodiments disclosed herein can be easily construed by programmers skilled in the art to which the embodiments pertain based on and using the flow diagrams and block diagrams of the figures and their corresponding descriptions as provided herein.

The embodiments may be written as computer programs and may be implemented in general-use digital computers that execute the programs using a computer readable recording medium. Examples of the computer readable recording

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medium include magnetic storage media (e.g., ROM, floppy disks, hard disks, etc.), optical recording media (e.g., CD-ROMs, or DVDs), etc.

It may be understood that the embodiments described therein may be considered in a descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation. Descriptions of features or aspects within each embodiment may be considered as available for other similar features or aspects in other embodiments.

A number of examples have been described above. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications may be made. For example, suitable results may be achieved if the described techniques are performed in a different order and/or if components in a described system, architecture, device, or circuit are combined in a different manner and/or replaced or supplemented by other components or their equivalents. Accordingly, other implementations are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of segmenting an image of an object from an image of an organ, comprising:

generating a reference model of the object by using a priori knowledge related to the object of the organ, the a priori knowledge comprising medical images of the organ obtained from a plurality of persons;

determining whether a first image of the organ comprises a first area in which a shape of the object is unidentified; in response to determining that the first image excludes the first area, segmenting a second image of the object from the first image; and

in response to determining that the first image comprises the first area, estimating a progression direction of the first area from the reference model to segment a second image of the object from the first image.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

updating the reference model based on the second image.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein when the determining determines the first image to comprise the first area, the method further comprises:

estimating the progression direction of the first area by analyzing a characteristic of an area corresponding to the first area of the reference model to segment the second image from the first image.

4. The method of claim 3, further comprising:

calculating a curvature or torsion degree of the area corresponding to the first area of the reference model,

wherein the progression direction of the first area is estimated by using the curvature or torsion degree to segment the second image from the first image.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

configuring the first area to comprise an area in which information about the object is lost.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

configuring the first area to comprise an area in which two or more individual branches forming the object overlap with each other.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the generating of the reference model of the object comprises:

obtaining an image indicating a shape of the organ;

obtaining the a priori knowledge of the object from statistical information of the obtained image of the organ; and generating the reference model of the object by using the a priori knowledge.

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8. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

configuring the a priori knowledge of the object to comprise anatomical information of the object, the statistical information, or a combination thereof.

9. The method of claim 7, further comprising:

configuring the a priori knowledge of the object to comprise anatomical information of the object, the statistical information, or a combination thereof.

10. A computer program embodied on a non-transitory computer readable medium, the computer program configured to control a processor to perform the method of claim 1.

11. An apparatus to segment an image of an object from an image of an organ, comprising:

a reference model generator configured to generate a reference model of the object by using a priori knowledge related to the object of the organ, the a priori knowledge comprising medical images of the organ obtained from a plurality of persons;

a determiner configured to determine whether a first image of the organ comprises a first area in which a shape of the object is unidentified; and

an image segmenting part configured to segment a second image of the object from the first image in response to determining that the first image excludes the first area and to estimate a progression direction of the first area from the reference model to segment the second image from the first image in response to determining that the first image comprises the first area.

12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the reference model generator updates the reference model with reference to the second image.

13. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein in response to determining that the first image comprises the first area, the image segmenting part estimates the progression direction of the first area by analyzing a characteristic of an area corresponding to the first area of the reference model to segment the second image from the first image.

14. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the image segmenting part calculates a curvature or torsion degree of the area corresponding to the first area of the reference model and estimates the progression direction of the first area by using the curvature or torsion degree to segment the second image from the first image.

15. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the first area comprises an area in which information about the object is lost.

16. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the first area comprises an area in which two or more individual branches forming the object overlap with each other.

17. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the reference model generator obtains an image indicating a shape of the organ, obtains the a priori knowledge of the object from statistical information of the obtained images of the organ, and generates the reference model of the object by using the a priori knowledge.

18. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the a priori knowledge of the object comprises anatomical information of the object, the statistical information, or a combination thereof.

19. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the a priori knowledge of the object comprises anatomical information of the object, the statistical information, or a combination thereof.

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